THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., Nº. 188. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1854. PRICE, Sᵖ. Dᵒˢ. 15 ₱ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN reference to the announcement below of our increase in the rates of PASSAGE MONEY which took effect in Hongkong on the 16th Instant, Notice is hereby given that *on and after this date, and until further notice*, the Rates of PASSAGE MONEY from *Shanghae* and *Woosung* to *Hongkong* will be also increased as follows, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMMODATION FROM SHANGHAE, AND WOOSUNG TO HONGKONG.

A Lady or a Gentleman travelling singly,—	
occupying a Berth in one of the General Cabins,	$120
Children with their Parents,—	
of 3 Years and under 10 Years of age,	$75
a Child under 3 Years of age, *(no berth provided,)*	*Free.*
Servants of First-class Passengers,—	
European,	$60
Native,	$30
Second-class Passengers,	$80
Third-class Passengers, *(on Deck)*	$10

Payment to be made in SHANGHAE *Dollars previous to Embarkation.*

For further particulars, apply to

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office,
Shanghai, 25th February, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY regret to announce, that in consequence of the great increase in the Price of Coals, and in other items of Expenditure connected with the Navigation of their Steamers, they have been compelled to recur to Charges for PASSAGE MONEY similar to those existing previous to the commencement of last year, when it will be remembered a considerable Reduction was made.

The Company trust that the circumstances which have obliged them to adopt this measure will not be of long duration; but in the meantime, *on and after this date, and until further notice*, the Fares from *Hongkong* to *Southampton*, including the Expense of Transit through Egypt, will be as follows:—

A Lady or a Gentleman travelling singly,—	
occupying a Berth in one of the General Cabins,	$720
A Married couple,—	
occupying a Reserved Private Cabin,	$1,680
Children with their Parents,—	
of 3 Years and under 10 Years of age,	$432
a Child under 3 Years of Age, *(no berth provided,)*	*Free.*
Servants of First-class Passengers,—	
European,	$360
Native,	$288

The Rates of Passage to *Marseilles* and the intermediate Ports on the *Homeward route*, will also be proportionately increased *on and after this day.*

Payment to be made in Hongkong in SPANISH *Dollars.*

For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT S. WALKER,
Superintendent.

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1854.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY, is authorized to sign our Name by Procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, January 1st, 1854.

NOTICE.

A BRANCH of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, is established here from this date.

NUN CHANDLER, *Agent.*

Shanghae, 2nd January, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. A. BIDET is authorized to sign for me by Procuration.

D. REMI.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. OLIVER EVERETT ROBERTS, in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae*, ceased on the 30th of June last.

WETMORE & Co.

Shanghae, 31st December, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late MR. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our Firm, terminated on the 29*th of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be conducted as before by MR. D. JOHNSON, under the same Name, which MR. F. B. JOHNSON is authorized to sign.

MR. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *Shanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between YORICK JONES MURROW and JAMES STEPHENSON under the Style or Firm of MURROW, STEPHENSON & Co., has been this day dissolved. The undersigned, assuming the responsibility of the said Firm, will in future conduct the business on his own account and in his own name,

Y. J. MURROW.

Hongkong, 2d January, 1854.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. J. MACKRILL SMITH, in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility*, and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6% per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London,* or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

Managers,

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae*, that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1852.

GLOBE INSURANCE,

CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir J. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,

AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

INSURANCES.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, 22, SAINT ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Board of Directors in Shanghae, China:

A. PERCEVAL, Esq., Merchant, *Chairman.*
WM. HUTCHISON, Esq., Merchant.
H. C. R. MACDUFF, Esq., Merchant.

Medical Adviser:

JOHN IVOR MURRAY, Esq., *M.D.*

Agents:

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

Division of Profits.

THE PROFITS which have arisen on the Business of this Company since 1816 will be divided as at *25th May*, 1854, and Parties Assuring on the Participating Scale before that date will be entitled to a Share in the Fund to be set apart for Division among the Assured.

Every information may be obtained on the application to the Agents of the Company in *Shanghae*, or at any of the Branch Offices or Agencies at Home or Abroad.

By order of the Directors,

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, *Actuary.*
HENRY J. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

Agents of the Company in Shanghae,
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COPIES of the REPORT of the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this COMPANY, held on *1st November*, 1853, may be had on application to the Agents of the Company in *Shanghae*, or at any of the Branch Offices or Agencies at Home or Abroad.

Agents of the Company in Shanghae,
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	140,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

EX-*LOCKETT.*

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

THE following PRESERVED PROVISIONS from the well known House of Messrs. GILLONS, Leith:—

In Tins—Finnan Haddocks, Mock Turtle Soup, Mulligatawny do., Soup and Bouilli, Kidney Soup, Brown do., Roast Beef, Boiled do., Roast Veal, Fresh Salmon, Cod Fish, Minced Collops, Carrots Plain, Beef a la mode, Scotch Haggis, Grouse Soup, Vegetable do., Hare do., Hotch Potch, Ragout of Fowl, Ling Plain, Essence of Beef, Oysters in own Liquor, Beef Tea, Cod Roes, Lobsters, Stewed Rabbit, Turnips Plain, Roast Mutton, Boiled do., Stewed Veal, Parsnips Plain, Kippered Salmon, Cod Fish Plain, Turbot, and Cod Sounds.

ALSO,

Green Gage Jam, Yellow Gooseberry do., Red do. do., Marmalade, Black Currant Jam, Strawberry do., Raspberry do., Plum do., Damson do., Brambleberry do., and Apple do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, February 2d, 1854.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FOR SALE.

DR. MORRISON'S DICTIONARY complete —4 bound Volumes and 2 extra parts—in good preservation.

N.-C. Herald Office,

Shanghae, 23d January, 1854.

FUNEREAL CYPRESS SEEDS.

A few Packets of the SEED of this ORNAMENTAL TREE, have arrived from the Tea Country, and are for Sale. Apply to

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, January 6th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN Invoice of very Superior WINDOW GLASS in assorted sizes from 32½ inches by 21½ inches to 46 inches by 32.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, SAUTERNE and MADEIRA, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Also, a few Hogsheads of fine DRAUGHT PORTER, from WHITBREAD & Co.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD. Apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; & PALE SHERRY; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE formerly occupied by Messrs. SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.: the lot comprises about three *mows.*

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.

Shanghae, 23rd February, 1854.

FOR LEASE OR SALE.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, about Ten *mow*, lately occupied by WILLIAM HARGREAVES, Esq. Apply to

WM. THORBURN.

Shanghai, 27th January, 1854.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. FOGG & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient Inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

SHANGHAE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1844,

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

ROBERT PERT,

SAIL-MAKER.

AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG. SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

NOW ready for delivery—*P. & O. S. Navigation Company's* BILLS OF LADING—COASTWISE or *viâ* SOUTHAMPTON.

Herald Office, 11th Feby., 1854.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

[OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENT.]

GREAT ELECTORAL HESSIAN STATE LOAN

Of 6,725,000 Dollars.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained:—

14 of 10,000 Dollars,		60 of 4,000 Dollars.	
22 „ 36,000	„	60 „ 2,000	„
24 „ 32,000	„	120 „ 1,500	„
60 „ 8,000	„	180 „ 1,000	„

&c., &c., &c.

The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next Drawing will take place on the 1st June 1854.

The price of the Tickets is as follows:—

One Share	for £ 1	Sterling.
Six Shares	for £ 5	do.
Thirteen Shares	for £10	do.
Thirty do.	for £20	do.
Sixty-five do.	for £40	do.
One hundred and Thirty-seven Shares	for £80	do.

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each Shareholder will receive, free of expense, the Prospectus with full Particulars; and after the Drawing, the List of the Successful Numbers, which will also be published in the leading Journals.

The Prizes obtained will be paid in Cash through an established Bank; or the winner can, if he chooses, draw the amount of the Prizes on Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., the London Agents, by attaching the Prize Shares to the Bill of Exchange.

Tickets and Prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are the ONLY APPOINTED Agents, and by whom all Shares must be signed

MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS,

The Appointed Government Lottery Contractors,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

☞ Apply, without delay, to the Banking House, MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Germany; or those who prefer it can direct their Letters to the care of Messrs. S. STIEBEL & Co., Merchants, No. 32, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

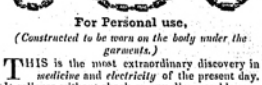
P.S.—Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, Shares for the following Distribution will be forwarded.

N.B.—The Prospectus of this Distribution can be inspected at the Office of this Paper.

Shanghae, March 4th, 1854.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,



For Personal use,

(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureux, &c., (*and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts)*; and by it's *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity*, is a perfectly *safe*, certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very easily convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.*; the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong*; and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each.

ALSO, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c., &c.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1853.

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THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1854.

In order to save the Mail of the 10th instant, we go to press before the usual day, in order to despatch our paper per H. B. M.'s Steamer *Salamander*, which leaves this at day-break on Saturday morning; but our latest intelligence does not reach beyond Thursday, at which time no later news had been received from the North, than we have already given; there are rumours of a number of piratical junks having been engaged by the Taoutae to make another attack on the City.

Buskin's himself again! Superior to all the vicissitudes of civil war, he rises like a Phœnix from the ashes of the downfall of Imperialism, and we again behold him wielding his "property" sceptre under the protection of the new Dynasty. It is a good omen for those who augur an increase of civilization from the advent of Tae-ping-wang, that almost his first action has been to extend his august protection to the drama—that power which when properly directed is more effectual even than Sir Peter Laurie in exposing and "putting down" the vices and follies of the day.

Mr. Horatio Buskin, however, must not be offended if we tell him, that in our opinion he is somewhat rash in adopting the boastful tone we observe in his bills. He has an entirely new and untried company—let him look out sharp for his laurels—let him work well and diligently, aye, and play well too, and not talk too much about it—let "Deeds not Words" be his motto—in fact, taking a slight liberty with an old quotation, our advice to him is—

> 'Tis not in mortals to command success;
> You must do more, Horatio, just deserve it.

Three years have elapsed since we first endeavoured to bring under general review the progress of foreign Trade in China, more especially at Shanghae, and, we propose in the present number, to follow up the subject to the end of 1853.

The intervening period has been of unusual interest. Time has justified the views we formerly entertained, and the opinions we expressed, on our commercial and political prospects. The decennial record which we now lay before our readers, sufficiently indicates the continued prosperity of this Port, and when we consider that a large business has been carried on, notwithstanding the political distractions to which we have been exposed during the past year, our conviction naturally becomes stronger in favor of its resources.

The "*alma dies*" indeed, when commercial intercourse with the Chinese, shall be free and unrestricted, has not yet arrived, and we must still look forward for the fulfilment of our hopes. But strange and spirit-stirring influences have been at work around us since 1851. Early in that year, we noticed the ominous signs of insurrection, which had already assumed a serious aspect, and seemed to threaten the integrity of the Tartar throne. The cloud which then loomed darkly on the distant horizon, has gradually risen into full reality, and with a rapidity almost unparalleled, has spread its shadows over the declining glory of the Manchoos. The fire of patriotism, so long subdued by the power of a despotic government, has at length burst forth with irresistible energies. Nursed in a remote province of the South, animated by a partial perception of divine truth, moved to resistance by persecution for the profession of belief in its dawning light, and inspired by a sense of national oppression and misrule, a patriot band has again unfurled the banners of Chinese liberty, and inscribing upon them, the emblems, though imperfect, of a holier religion, has carried its victorious arms to the very gates of Peking.

The Tartar trembles in his Capital, for the veil has been raised, and the chain of thraldom is broken. China can no longer be excluded from the onward movement towards higher knowledge, which is now taking place among the nations of the earth, and in the avowed principles and objects, of "T'hae-ping-wang" and his followers, in their fearless confidence, and in their extraordinary success, we may recognize, amid much that is objectionable and doubtful, the appointed agency for her reformation. We would not unduly exult over the falling fortunes, of a once powerful, and to some extent perhaps, in its sphere, a wise monarchy. On the contrary it may be rather a subject of regret, that a government, theoretically not ill adapted to rule so many millions of human beings, should have turned a deaf ear so long to the voice of warning, and refused to perceive the damning effects, of the official corruption, avarice, deceit, and abuse of power, which have for years had free sway throughout its administration. A crowd of sycophants and ignorant flatterers, have latterly influenced the Imperial Court, while the wiser counsels of more experienced and more faithful ministers, have not only been disregarded, but moreover punished as presumption. Thus the sympathies of the great body of the people have been alienated from the Crown, opportunity has been given to its secret enemies, to strengthen their organization, and in the hour of peril, the call for aid is either met with apathy, or responded to with lukewarm zeal. But the Sovereign has not been permitted to know the imminency of his danger, for the real progress and character of the Insurgents have been concealed from him as much as possible, and under the seal of official authority, defeat has been reported as victory, and the shouts and useless demonstrations of a cowardly and mercenary soldiery, have been transformed into heroic deeds of valour. These are indeed the natural results of power, perverted from the nobler purposes, and higher ends, for which it was given, and if we do accord some measure of sympathy to the deceived potentate, we cannot but rejoice in the prospect of his overthrow, as in the downfall of arrogance, and an ignorant self-sufficiency.

But the issue of the contest is still uncertain. The Tartars driven to bay in their strongholds in the North, may rally round their Emperor, and redeem for a time the sceptre, which has well nigh been wrested from his grasp.

If "*dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*," is not the guiding motto of the Imperial armies, we have seen enough to know that courage may be found even in the midst of cowardice, and that an honorable devotedness to the royal standard is not unheard of even in the Imperial Camp. The struggle for dominion may be protracted, and its effects must be felt in long continued anarchy, with its attendant evil influences on the general prosperity and commerce of the country.

We have observed a remark by one of our Indian cotemporaries, that while the *Herald* has been the medium of communicating much valuable information on the subject of the Rebellion, it has been deficient in minute intelligence, more immediately affecting the state of Trade.

We admit that in some degree, we may be open to the charge,—but at the same time we conceive, that, the political question being of such material importance to the interests of our commerce, it has been more our duty to furnish all particulars respecting it, which have been within our reach, than to give our attention to the monthly returns of Trade.

"*Major rerum mihi nascitur ordo.*" We may say truly, that a wider field of action has been displayed for our efforts, and we have endeavoured to do our part so far to the best of our ability.

We are satisfied to think that we have been the means, of contributing to a more accurate knowledge of the great national convulsion, which has already attracted the notice of the world, and while we continue to watch its progress, we hope to be able to redeem the deficiency to which we have alluded.

Before directing the attention of our readers to the Tabular statements subjoined, we shall briefly examine the monthly features of Trade, and the political changes, which have occurred, at Shanghae during the past year.

January.—The rapid advance of the Insurgents through Hoo-nan and Hoopeh, attracted general attention early in the month, and caused considerable anxiety and want of confidence in business. The Import market became very dull, and money scarce. Large sums were required for the Imperial commissariat, and native Capitalists withdrew their money from Trade both here and at Soochow, while at Hang-khow the great Inland mart, business was entirely suspended.

Some transactions in barter took place during the month, but sales for cash were nearly impracticable, and the Chinese New Year Holidays supervening, put an entire stop to operations.

February.—The continued successes of the Rebels were confirmed, the Imperialists proving quite unequal to the contest, and unable to arrest their progress. Business improved for a short time after the Holidays, and sales of Grey and White Shirtings were effected to a fair extent at rather better prices. Sales of Opium were also made in the early part of the month on improved terms. Latterly business became more contracted, the bankers refusing all facilities in consequence of the unsettled state of the interior, every day bringing further unfavorable news from the disturbed districts.

Capitalists began to convert their money into Gold, which rose in price to $240 and upwards per bar, and general distrust increased. Accounts from the Moning Tea districts in Kiang-si, through which the Rebels had passed, were unsatisfactory, and this added to improved advices from England, caused considerable activity in the Tea market, and the unsold stock of Black, was nearly cleared off at advanced prices.

March.—Early in the month rumours were rife among the Chinese of the further progress of the Rebel Army, and increasing alarm was evinced by the authorities.

A Panic existed among the native merchants at Soochow and all foreign as well as nearly all inland Trade was at a stand. Later in the month previous rumours were confirmed, and the Insurgents were reported as having arrived before Nanking, great excitement prevailing among the inhabitants of that City, and of Chin-kiang-foo.

In consequence of the scarcity of money, payment of duties in cash was temporarily suspended by H. B. M.'s Consul, on sufficient securities being given.

April.—News of the fall of Nanking and Chin-kiang-foo, and of the assumption of power in those cities by the Leaders of the insurrection, were received early in the month. Application was made by the Taoutae of Shanghae to H. B. M.'s Consul, for a guarantee of assistance, in the event of the Insurgents attacking this City, which was refused by H. E. Sir G. Bonham, (who had arrived on the 21st of March,) as being contrary to a position of neutrality.

The uncertainty existing as to the character and further intentions of the Insurgents, caused some anxiety to the foreign Residents at Shanghae, and measures were adopted for the defence of the settlement.

Notice was given by H. B. M.'s Consul, that the duties, which had been temporarily suspended on his own responsibility, would be called for in 40 days from the date of his notification.

From the 25th February to the 22nd of this month, no sales of Piece Goods were made for Cash, but some quantity was passed off in barter for Tea and Silk. In anticipation of short coming Crops, considerable activity existed in the Produce markets, and higher prices were paid.

The attempt of H. E. the U. S. Commissioner to reach Nanking in the U. S. Steamer *Susquehanna*, proved a failure, and she returned without having accomplished her object.

H. E. Sir G. Bonham, left for Nanking in H. B. M.'s Steamer *Hermes*, on the 22nd.

May.—The principal subject of interest this month was the return of H. B. M.'s Steamer *Hermes* from Nanking, with various intelligence of importance, in regard to the character and views of the Insurgents, who proved to possess greater power and resources than had been previously credited. They were firmly established in Nanking and Chin-kiang-foo, the Imperialist fleet having been unable to make any impression on their position.

The result of Sir G. Bonham's visit to the seat of war tended to remove previous alarm, and to restore confidence in Trade to some extent.

June.—Intelligence received from the North early this month, reported the Insurgents, as quietly strengthening their position at Nanking, Chin-kiang, Yang-chow and Kwa-chow. News was received of the capture of Amoy on the 18th May, by a band of Triads, which had put a stop to business.

The returning confidence at Shanghae, already noticed was confirmed, and business partially revived. Sales of goods became again practicable to a moderate amount for cash, though at very low prices.

Musters of New Congous arrived, but the market was not opened.

Musters of New Silk were received about the middle of the month, and the Crop appeared to be of good quality, with the prospect of an ample supply.

Owing to the almost entire stoppage of the usual manufactures, the demand for native use was very limited compared with former years, and it was anticipated that the quantity available for the home markets would be large, and prices consequently opened low.

July.—Several actions between the Imperialists and Insurgents were reported as having taken place at Chin-kiang-foo, in which the former had been defeated.

A division of the Rebel Army had been sent forward in a Northwest direction, and had made good progress towards the Yellow River.

Reports from the Provinces indicated continued disturbances, and transit from the Tea districts in the West of Kiang-si, was dangerous and difficult.

Transactions in Piece Goods were to a very moderate extent.

The market for New Congous was opened at an advance on the previous season's prices, of about 2 *a* 3 Taels per picul. The musters shown were only about 45 chops against 250, for 1852-53, and there was every probability of late, if not limited, supplies. Considerable demand existed for Silk, of which the settlements were large.

Payments were made to a limited amount in specie, but chiefly in Opium, and Bills, and the amount of paper placed in the hands of Chinese, caused our Exchanges to advance rapidly in the existing scarcity of Carolus Dollars, which have continued to be the standard coin of the Port.

August.—This month was one of considerable interest. The Insurgents had advanced as far as "Kai-fung-foo" on the Yellow River, in Honan Province, where it was reported they met with a repulse by the Imperialists. The *Peking Gazettes* indicated an empty treasury, and increasing distress in the Northern Provinces.

Towards the end of the month the local authorities evinced much alarm, at the unruly bands of Canton, Fokien, and Ningpo men, who were causing them no little trouble and anxiety, and creating distrust among the peaceable inhabitants of this City.

A larger business was done in Cotton Imports this month, than for some time previously, the active demand for Silk, inducing the dealers to accept Piece Goods in part payment, and the low price of the Produce, inducing holders to part with some of their accumulating Stocks of Goods.

September.—The *Gazettes* received in the beginning of this month, indicated that the want of the sinews of war, was severely felt at Peking, and that notwithstanding the expressed indignation of the Emperor, and the degradation of various commanders, the Imperial forces were unable to restrain the onward movements of the Insurgents.

On the 7th, a local insurrection, diverted the attention of the foreign Residents at Shanghae, from the more distant operations of "T'hae-ping-wang." On that day the City was taken by the Small Sword Society, composed of the disorderly bands, who in August had assumed a threatening position. The Chehëen was killed, but the escape of the Taoutae was connived at, and he made an inglorious descent from the Walls. Great excitement prevailed among the natives, of whom those engaged in business with foreigners very generally sought safety in the foreign settlement.

Duties were stopped and the Custom-house was abandoned. The protection of the settlement devolved upon H. B. M.'s Ships-of-war, assisted by the Shanghae Volunteers.

H. B. M.'s Consul, as regarded British Subjects, assumed the vicarious office of Collector of duties for the Imperial Government, which for the time being disappeared. In this course he was supported by the U. S. Consul, who acted under Colonel Marshall, the U. S. Commissioner.

The principle of his action was of doubtful right, the machinery was complicated, and the whole procedure was fraught with after trouble and inconvenience. The circumstances no doubt were difficult and peculiar, involving on either hand, some degree of responsibility. But when H. E. the British Plenipotentiary was within a few weeks reference, the amount of responsibility taken by H. B. M.'s Consul, appeared to *be* unnecessary. If the previous instructions of the British Government, to the effect that H. B. M.'s Consul was *not* to secure payment of duties to the Imperial Government, were not deemed binding in the emergency, the only responsibility necessary, was the detention of a few ships, until the instructions of H. E. Sir G. Bonham could be received. We write posterior to the act, and its results, and may add, that, *if* the responsibility assumed by H. B. M.'s Consul, could not have been avoided, which we think at least questionable, the adoption of a provisional system was "*primâ facie*" not injudicious.

On the 28th, the Imperial forces came to retake the lost city of Shanghae.

Before the capture of the city, Imports were rather more buoyant, and Trade looked generally better. But afterwards the market became stagnant. A good deal of business was done in Silk, which was bought at very low prices and removed from the city, under Consular passes.

Transactions in Tea were still on a moderate scale, but increased when the duties were suspended. Supply however continued limited.

October.—In the North the Insurgents were reported us having crossed the Yellow River, and after attempting the capture of "Hwne-king" on the north bank, as having carried all before them as far as the prefectural City of "Ping-yang" in the Province of Shan-si, which they had captured.

In the South they had raised the siege of Nan-chang, situated near the Southern end of the Po-yang Lake, and had captured two minor towns to the northwest of that City.

At Shanghae, many sounds of war were heard, but the Imperial troops could not make any impression on the motley garrison, who defended the flag of T'hae-ping-wang, under which they pretended to serve, with unexpected determination.

Some amount of business was done in Piece Goods, and the Sales of Opium increased.

Tea began to come down to market more freely, and was readily bought up. Transactions in Silk were comparatively limited, the Silkmen not having regained sufficient confidence to induce them to bring supplies to market.

The Imperial collector of duties, "Woo" having reappeared, requested H. B. M.'s Consul to hand him over all arrears of Duties incurred during his absence. H. B. M.'s Consul informed him that the matter had been referred to H. B. M.'s Government, and that no payments of duties would be made without their sanction, and also that the recapture of Shanghae, by H. E. the Taoutae, and the due re-establishment of the Custom-house, were necessary before the subject of duties could be discussed between them.

H. E. the Taoutae did not agree in the views expressed by H. B. M.'s Consul, and threatened to take steps to collect duties inland from the Native Merchants, which H. B. M.'s Consul considered to be a hasty and ill-advised expression of opinion on the part of his Excellency.

November.—Accounts from the North reported the Insurgents as having advanced from Ping-yang, in Shan-si, in a north-easterly direction, into Pe-che-lee, and as having arrived near the City of Chin-ting in that Province.

Locally, there were many causes of alarm and anxiety. The Imperialist troops committed all sorts of violence in the surrounding Villages, and being unable to get into the City, wreaked their vengeance on any unfortunates who might fall into their hands. The voice of the people rose against them all around.

On the 14th, an armed troop invaded the foreign settlement, with the ostensible object of securing some guns supposed to have been sold by a foreigner to the Rebels. At 9 P.M., the alarm was given, and in the skirmish that ensued some Imperialists were killed. This affair created considerable distrust among the Residents, of the intentions of the Taoutae "*Woo.*" Transactions in Imports, were limited, the state of the surrounding country, and the uncertainty for the future, rendering dealers unwilling to risk the transit of goods, and the trading Junks being afraid to go to sea, in consequence of the number of piratical vessels known to be cruizing in the Yang-tsze-keang. The sales of Opium however were on a large scale.

Transactions in Tea were to a fair amount, but in Silk operations were still limited, and at advanced prices for the small supplies brought to market. The amount of contract Silk however, delivered was large, and Exports showed considerable increase. Towards the end of the month, accounts were received of the further advance of the Insurgents' army in the North, to within a short distance of Tëen-tsin on the Pei-ho River.

The Duty question assumed a new aspect. H. E. Colonel Marshall, through the U. S. Consul, informed American subjects, on 28th October, that the Custom-house officers for the collection of the Imperial Revenue, would temporarily be found in a Boat, moored in the River, and that there duties must be paid as heretofore.

American subjects protested, and applied to the other foreign Consuls. None of them knew any thing about a Custom-house, and were ignorant, of where the Collector of Customs could be found. The U. S. Authorities however, justified their decision, and would throw no obstacles in the way of the Taoutae to prevent his collecting the duties to which he was entitled by Treaty rights.

December.—The Reports received this month, indicated that the Rebel army had encamped at "Tuh-lew" a few miles distant from Tëen-tsin, where apparently they intended to winter, and await the arrival of reinforcements from Nanking, which were to be sent forward.

Our local affairs remained in much the same position. The Insurgents holding the city with ease, and both sides indulging in great barbarities. Attempts were reported to have been made by a foreign power, to negotiate the surrender of the city, but without success. Two native servants of the French Mission, having been maltreated by the Rebels in the city, reparation was demanded by the French Authorities, failing which they were prepared to bombard the Town.

Their demands however were met, and the difference was amicably adjusted.

The French Commissioner returned from Nanking in the H. F. M. Steamer *Cassini*, with some further information about the Insurgents.

His reception did not appear to have been very favorable.

Transactions in Imports were to some extent in barter, and a few cash sales of Shirtings were made—at better prices. Transactions in Silk were, including contracts, on a fair scale, but at enhanced prices. Supplies of common Teas had latterly been large, and considerable purchases were made.

Sales of Opium continued large during the month.

The stock of goods held by first hands on 31st December, as estimated, was large, but not so great as some might have supposed.

Considerable quantities of Shirtings however were known to have been forwarded for sale in Soo-chow, which did not appear in the sales reported at Shanghae, so that exclusive of stocks held by second hands, here and in Soo-chow, which was not small, we think the figures we have given below, were nearly correct.

(To be continued.)

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(TABLE A.)

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF SHANGHAE

For the Years 1844 to 1853 inclusive.

Articles.	Pieces, &c.	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853
White Shirtings,	Pieces	176,810	403,816	315,754	213,540	252,957	534,579	371,631	351,096	216,000	231,025
Grey do.	..	275,244	1,041,664	1,271,548	796,620	675,129	806,788	710,563	1,179,346	1,288,000	1,541,988
Domestics, Sheetings, &c.,	..	..	8,030	11,820	..	43,870	69,918	52,355	..	88,015	163,241
Drillings,	..	1,900	33,026	99,119	108,205	144,530	112,216	156,995	235,176	351,015	322,345
Jeans and Twills,	..	4,607	23,722	16,037	49,689	11,100	5,350	21,140	27,218	64,250	67,249
Printed Cottons,	..	20,839	34,563	13,916	30,861	19,444	12,959	14,115	31,809	21,545	33,307
Dyed and Fancy do.,	..	6,156	32,000	7,020	2,975	20,750	22,805	20,866	78,228	223,455	160,415
Handkerchiefs,	Dozen	19,287	24,566	25,700	20,142	10,439	8,668	5,981	18,137	5,077	1,000
Muslins,	Pieces	1,550	946	180	1,622	1,673	268	250	..	..	500
Velvets,	..	1,547	3,755	2,050	7,009	4,060	1,872	5,430	12,000	24,000	28,894
Woollens,	..	12,000	14,514	25,442	29,614	17,164	29,882	21,395	15,795	17,148	18,855
Long Ells,	..	16,000	8,343	21,777	15,539	11,099	26,056	18,430	23,232	18,128	20,620
Camlets,	..	3,900	4,150	4,000	5,572	3,910	5,300	3,158	4,277	5,316	4,258
Iron,	Piculs	6,520	13,553	3,155	2,659	7,711	3,876	3,864	842	4,904	930
Lead,	..	1,857	1,979	3,412	596	6,002	2,800	7,081	28,042	29,646	8,825
Tin,	..	865	291	429	87	2,994	314	868	457	1,585	Pkgs. 400
Sugar,	..	751	..	..	14,690	132,916	48,225	48,670	34,380	28,750	32,320
Rice,	..	1,000	..	..	3,000	7,577	175,207	236,457	11,955	..	..
Sapan Wood,	..	49	31,590	3,987	749	4,071	12,443	1,349	7,060	5,525	..
Sandal Wood,	..	915	456	12,676	9,053	17,369	10,688	3,024	9,131	6,995	..
Ebony,	..	660	760	830	2,909	3,185	19	5,355	8,121	10,488	..
Rattans,	..	472	5,022	640	6,907	5,824	8,320	9,009	7,704	13,835	3,800
Cotton Yarn,	..	73	770	..	..	3,637	2,576	369	..	..	620

Note.—1853—Inclusive of Imports by British and American vessels, and two Prussian.

(TABLE B.)

TABLE OF IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF SHANGHAE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st *December*, 1853,

With Estimated Stocks, Sales, and Value.

Articles.	Pieces, &c.	Stock. Decbr. 31, 1852.	Imports.	Supply.	Estimated Sales.	Estimated Stock. Decbr. 31, 1853.	Estimated Value of Sales.	Estimated Value of Stock.	Total Estimated Value of Supply.
							$	$	$
—Cotton Manufactures:—									
White Shirtings,	Pieces	185,000	231,025	416,025	161,725	254,300	323,470	508,600	832,070
Grey do.	..	100,000	1,541,988	1,641,988	716,988	925,700	1,360,950	1,758,800	3,119,750
T. Cloths, Domestics, &c.,	..	16,500	71,350	87,850	}	104,550	}	209,150	}
English Twills,	..	5,000	20,507	25,507		7,500		18,750	
American Drills,	..	25,000	322,315	357,315	347,435	96,000	665,380	192,000	1,223,800
" Sheetings,	..	10,000	91,885	101,885		37,100		74,200	
" Jeans,	..	5,000	46,742	51,742		25,740		64,350	
Fancy Cottons,	..	}	71,082	}		54,600	}		
Colored and Dyed do.,	..	50,000	89,333	243,722	63,362	23,620	158,250	451,050	609,300
Prints and Chintz,	..		33,307			102,700			
Velvets and Velvetens,	..	..	28,894	28,894	7,394	21,500	14,780	43,000	57,780
Handkerchiefs,	Dozen	1,500	1,000	2,500	700	1,800	7,560	19,440	27,000
Muslins,	Pieces	..	500	..	500	..	2,000	..	2,000
Cotton Yarn,	Piculs	..	620	620	620	..	18,600	..	18,600
Cotton Thread,	Cases	..	3	3	..	3	..	200	200
—Woollen Manufactures:—									
Spanish Stripes, &c.,	Pieces	9,500	18,855	28,355	6,185	22,170	91,540	451,160	542,700
Long Ells,	..	12,500	20,620	33,020	5,360	27,560	29,480	151,580	181,060
Camlets,	..	} 7,500	4,558	9,558	} 1,928	16,600	28,920	150,860	179,780
Lastings,	..		500	1,060					
Woollen Mixtures,	..	..	2,471	2,471	..	2,471	..	4,940	4,940
—Metals:—									
Iron,	Piculs	..	930	..	930	..	3,000	..	3,000
Lead,	..	..	8,825	..	6,549	2,276	32,740	11,380	44,120
Tin,	Pkges.	..	400	..	400	..	7,000	..	7,000
—Sundries:—									
Sugar,	Piculs	..	32,320	32,320	32,320	..	113,120	..	113,120
Sugar Candy,	..	..	1,350	1,350	1,350	..	18,100	..	18,100
Rattans,	..	..	3,800	3,800	3,800	..	15,200	..	15,200
Buttons,	Gross	..	2,859	2,859	2,859	..	} 6,000	..	6,000
Do.	Cases	..	55	55	55	..			
Timber,	Piculs	..	2,700	2,700	2,700	..	10,800	..	10,800
Sapan Wood,	..	..	350	350	350	..	1,750	..	1,750
—Opium:—									
Malwa,	Chests	2,200	16,940	19,440	18,390	1,050	6,932,190	404,250	7,336,740
Patna,	..	600	5,960	6,560	5,810	750	2,376,890	258,750	2,635,640
							$ 12,218,020	$ 4,772,430	$ 16,990,450
At Exchange 6s. 6d.,							£ 3,970,856	£ 1,551,040	£ 5,521,896

(TABLE C.)

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF EXPORTS FROM SHANGHAE FOR THE YEARS 1843×1844 @ 1853 Inclusive.

	1843-44	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	Value 1853.
											$
Tea, ...Lbs.	1,558,453	10,000,800	12,798,433	16,150,666	16,482,674	20,688,850	31,541,076	54,223,863	46,732,036	53,326,800	8,334,160
Silk, ...Bales	5,887	12,569	16,356	18,139	15,316	17,833	19,624	18,108	26,216	43,857	9,964,250
											$ 18,298,410
At Exchange 6s. 6d.,											£ 5,946,983

It is with pleasure we announce the arrival of the newly appointed Consul of the United States for this Port, and the establishment of the Consular office on a new and improved basis. The old system of merchant Consuls was attended by so many obvious disadvantages to the rest of the mercantile body, that its abandonment will give regret to none. Even the former holder of the Consulship himself, will, we should imagine, rejoice at being set free from an office, which, however honourable were his intentions and upright his actions, inevitably brought upon him suspicion, and put him in an invidious position with respect to his compeers.

The new Consul enters upon his office with the good wishes of his constituents, they are, to a man prepared to welcome his administration with cordiality and candour; and he may be assured he has but to commence and carry on the exercise of his functions in a spirit of independence, determined to dispense even-handed justice to all, to win for himself the confidence, and support of all his countrymen.

He has arrived at this Port in critical and difficult times, and will need both strong common sense and clear moral perception to enable him to discern what, in the present complicated and shifting circumstances of the Port, is his duty; and a firm hand wherewith to enforce his convictions. We believe he will be found equal to his day. His legal training will stand him in good stead; and merchants and residents of other nations will find the advantage of the presence amongst us of an energetic and go-ahead Consul, one who is free from the trammels of an intricate political relationship with China, and unencumbered by an old fashioned diplomatic conventionality.

It is common to call the new official "a *paid* Consul" but if our information be correct, this is decidedly a misnomer. We think the United States merchants should come to his rescue and make such a protest against this "penny-wise and pound-foolish" system as would effectually raise their Consul above the ten thousand embarrassments that will engulph him and peril his independent action, if he has to keep up the dignity of official life on a pittance less than that received by many a mercantile assistant.

The following Article which appears in the *Examiner* of 3rd December, takes such a common-sense view of the much vexed Duty question, and expresses it so forcibly, that we cannot do better than transfer it to our columns entire.

Our readers will observe, however, that the writer erroneously states that the duties were paid to the rebels in possession of Amoy, from which he draws the very natural conclusion that the same course would be pursued in Shanghai. This is a double mistake, for H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary declared Amoy a free port, whereas the Merchants of Shanghai are called upon to pay duties to the Imperial officers who maintain a precarious footing on the outskirts of this place.

According to the very just principle laid down in this Article, the duties ought to be paid, if at all, to those Foreign forces which have for the last six months afforded protection to our lives and property, and to the trade and commerce of the district, and not to a Government(?) which has so seriously endangered the former, and impeded the latter:—

Payment for Services not Rendered.—A curious and instructive correspondence between Sir George Bonham and the British merchants of Shanghai has been published in the English and Indian newspapers. The matter in dispute relates to some two millions' worth of British property, and the facts are briefly these. In the beginning of autumn last about a million's worth of British manufactures were at Shanghai (the only one of the four new ports that has proved to be useful as an emporium) which owing to the rebellion were unsaleable, while, to aggravate the position, another million's worth were known to be on the way from England. In this emergency the merchants of Shanghai, who are but agents for English constituents, asked that the payment of import duties should be deferred, or, in other words, that the imported goods should be considered in bond, paying duty as they were sold. The British Consul had, in fact, on his own responsibility, established such a system in spring last, but this the Plenipotentiary quashed on a recent visitation to Shanghai.

In the midst of a civil war, a temporary expedient of this kind appears to us to be quite unavoidable. Nor can we think its legality open to question, for, by express convention, the party charged with the realisation of the import duties on British goods is not the Chinese, but the British Government, who cannot be supposed to levy and pay duties on goods landed at Shanghai and unsaleable, any more than on goods on their way to Shanghai and not sold. In reality the largest branch of our import trade, that of opium, is virtually bonded, being kept on board the clippers, which are so many bonded warehouses. That practice cannot be followed with manufactures without incurring a ruinous loss, although Sir George Bonham recommends a still more extravagant one, that of warehousing them at Hong-kong. This would involve the expense of transporting goods 800 miles away from the market they were intended for, and to the same distance from the eyes of the consignees!

The Plenipotentiary does not absolutely deny his power to bond British manufactures, but he writes a very polemical letter to show why he thinks they ought not to be put under lock to await sales. His reasons are inconclusive. Indeed they are very signally refuted by the merchants in a reply of great ability, and moreover a little sarcastic. In a correspondence with British merchants, a public functionary, unless morally certain of his own superiority in sense and logic, ought in discretion to be laconic; for he may be quite sure of finding, in any considerable body of such men, some who know their own affairs better than himself, and who can write very clearly what they thoroughly know.

For what reason is it that customs are paid to a government by the foreign merchant? Of course, in consideration of the protection which it gives, and through which the merchant is enabled to sell, realise, and remit. If a government is not in a condition to perform its part of a virtual compact which implies this protection, its levying of duties becomes an act of substantial spoliation. That is exactly the state of things as between the merchants of Shanghai and the Chinese Government. The latter cannot perform its functions; and when the Plenipotentiary insists on paying duties to it on goods which are not only unsold but unsaleable, he is virtually imposing a contribution on the merchants and manufactures of London and Liverpool, of Manchester and Birmingham, in order to maintain the ineffectual and tottering Government of the Tartars of China. It is as bad as paying rates to a rotten corporation, that offers in return no security to its ratepayers either against cholera or burglary! What makes the Plenipotentiary's argument yet more incontestent is, that under his own auspices the same import duties are paid to the rebels at Amoy which are paid to the Imperialists at Shanghai. The truth is, that we ought to pay neither to one party or the other, except in so far as they are capable of affording protection, of which the only test is the extent for which sales can be effected. Our attitude in the civil war which is raging ought to be that of strict neutrality. We must pay tribute, for the service it may render, to the *de facto* government, whatever it may be; but we are not bound to pay to any government what we can lawfully withhold, and what it has not earned by services.

On a former occasion we noticed the eccentric opinion of Sir George Bonham touching the Chinese insurrection, which seems to have surprised the merchants of Shanghai as well as ourselves. "Your Excellency," say they, "speaks of the "insurrection as a contest between the Emperor "and a small rebellious portion of his subjects. "However attentively your Excellency may have "noted the signs of the times, the remarkable "movement now in progress appears to others, "not a mere local outbreak, but an approaching "revolution." Indeed at the very moment when our Plenipotentiary was speaking of a "little rebellion," the rebels were proportionally as near to being masters of China, as the Prince of Orange when at Windsor, with King James in full flight to France, of being master of England. But—even worse than this for his Excellency's appreciation of the rebellion—it would appear, from a more recent mail, that Shanghai, the depository of a million's worth of British manufactures, had become actually in possession of the insurrectionary leaders very shortly after he had written so contemptuously about them. The result of this would of course be that customs are now in the course of payment by British merchants for the express support of what Sir George Bonham calls "a rebellion." It is plain that he has made a mistake in the matter, but we are bound also to call it the first error of a long and prudent administration in circumstances extremely difficult. —*Examiner*, December 3, 1853.

DESCRIPTION OF LOOCHOO BY A NATIVE OF CHINA.

(Continued from No. 187.)

The king is still a boy of 12 or 13. The chief minister, to whom the government is confided, is named Shang Hung-hsien. He is assisted by four other ministers, whose title is Poo-ching-ta-foo, and who with him form the council. The other officers are the local magistrates superintending districts of 100 *li* each, and many others of inferior rank styled Ta-fou, who in the majority of instances are interpreters, like Heang-yung-kung before mentioned. Yung-kung is well practised in the literary art, has good abilities, and speaks the mandarin of Peking. This accomplishment he acquired from having accompanied an embassy in 1835 when he remained six years in the Capital. He has in consequence a perfect knowledge of my country's manners and institutions, and is unquestionably without a rival in all Loochoo. Last year when T. T. Meadows, Esq., was here, he was interpreter and admired that gentleman's command of the Peking dialect. He often invited me to take wine with him and write verses with a certain rhyme. Then when poetic-ing was over he praised my productions highly. When he came to see me as he frequently did our conversation was upon poetry or the news of the day. Sometimes we talked of the institutions of the country, and thus I learned the modes of distinguishing rank among the Loochoonns. The chief minister wears a gold hair pin in his tuft of hair, and a dark coloured hat ornamented with gold. The assistant ministers with the gold hair pin wear a light coloured gilt hat. The local magistrates wear a light coloured gilt hat with a silver hair pin. The inferior officers have to distinguish them a yellow hat and silver hair pin. Beside these the hereditary nobility and those among the literati, who are rewarded with titles wear a red hat and silver hair pin. The common people have no hat. Their hair pin is of copper and if of silver it is an improper assumption. In the tunic there is no difference of rank observed. There is a distinction in the sash also. All from the king downwards wear straw and wooden shoes.

When I first reached Loochoo Chin Shen-ming who had accompanied me went with a few hundred cash to market to buy eatables. A crowd of people gathered to gaze at him, as soon as he had set out, and he returned in some alarm. In a short time Heang-ta-foo with some old men arrived, and using the mandarin dialect informed me, that on my arrival I could not be aware of the customs of their poor country. When foreigners come they cannot themselves buy articles. They must first state to the local magistrate the object of their coming. After this they can open an account and purchase what they wish of the people, who must transact the affair through the magistrates' office. In this country the women engaged in trade, cannot do business with foreigners. They have no money or trade regulations. If money be used, it is given in at the magistrates' office. The officer entrusted with these matters procures the required articles by barter from the women who trade. At first I did not credit this statement and wrote what I had heard to Maou the local magistrate with a long argument, amounting to several pages, on the advantages and disadvantages of such a mode of carrying on mercantile affairs. In a few hours an answer came from the office stating that the customs of the place must be adhered to, and that if I would inform him of my wishes he would give his best attention to meet them. Finding that it must be so, I represented to him what were the prices of articles in China and asked that my tariff might be arranged in accordance with them. Thus I bought what I wished at a cheaper rate by far than had been customary with foreigners before, and Maou's regard for literary men is worthy of imitation.

The Loochoo women go to market every day at noon. A hundred or more, old and young together, meet in one place. The younger wear broad-sleeved tunics. Their feet are naked and their hair is twisted into a tuft like that of the men. Their hair pin is of tortoiseshell. There is one remarkable characteristic of the women. They carry on their heads goods in trays, boxes and pitchers. They will carry faggots of wood and other things weighing 100 catties in this way and run fast with them. They all mark the backs of their hands with a mixture of Indian ink and vinegar. This I was told was a sign of chastity. I have read in old books that in China formerly it was the custom for the emperor's wives to spot their hands with red with the same object. The coincidence is amusing. In Loochoo the men depend on the women to supply them with food. There are but few of them who engage in any business. They sit on a mat in the shade of a large tree, fanning themselves. Their left hand holding a tobacco pipe, and their right a tea-pot. Thus they are like him who thought himself as happy as the men who lived before Puh-he.* They never think of the toil and suffering of the women. Why is it so? They remind me of that queen of the Ch'aou kingdom who said. "Why not kill them? I will certainly do so."

The closing sentences of this chapter were seen by Maou, who at first was much disconcerted, but when he thought over the matter, he yielded complaisantly to the sentiments expressed. Written October 22nd, 1853.

(To be continued.)

* Puh-he, the traditional founder of the Chinese monarchy.

Shanghae Market Report.

March 2nd, 1854.

IMPORTS.

American Cotton Goods.—Total Stocks in first hands may be quoted as 101,000 pieces. Total sales at about 29,000 pieces—*Drills* 40-yards $1.90 *a* 2.00—*Brown Sheetings a* $1.60 and *Jeans* at $2.35.

Cotton Goods.—In Grey Shirtings considerable improvement has been manifested. Purchases have been chiefly on Foreign account, and some few damaged goods disposed of at Auction. We quote—6¼-catty Goods, at $1.60 and holders firm.

In *Woollens.*—We do not hear of any purchases except Long Ells: 2,000 pieces bought on foreign account at $5.10 per piece.

Lead.—Has been more in demand. Sales 1,400 peculs *a* $5.50—present price about $6.50.

Sugar.—Little doing—Sales about 4,000 piculs reported *a* $3.50.

Rice.—Abundant and about *a* $1.35 per picul.

Straits Produce.—Rattans, Banjermassing enquired for at about $4.30 per peccul. Mangrove Bark, saleable *a* $2.10.

EXPORTS.

Tea Report.—We estimate the total settlements of Congou during the Season at 510 chops, against 670 chops taken at this period last Year. During the past fortnight 15 chops have been settled at the following quotations—

Clean common Congous,	.....	11½ *a* 12 Taels D. Pd.
Mixed Bksh. M. kinds,	.....	12½ *a* 14 " "

The unsold Stocks of Congou and Souchong together, consist of about 9,000 packages, being chiefly common descriptions and Soochow packed Teas.

Greens.—Since our Report on the 24 ultimo, 10,000 packages have been taken at an advance of 2 Taels upon the rates then current. Stocks exhausted. We quote—

Twankay,	..... 16 *a* 20	Taels, Duty Paid.
Hyson Skin,	..... 12 *a* 15½	.....
Hyson,	..... 18 *a* 24	.....
Young Hyson,	..... 20 *a* 28	.....
Imperial,	..... 18 *a* 30	.....
Gunpowder,	..... 22 *a* 38	.....

The Teamen report that further supplies will be limited to 25 *a* 30,000 packages.

The total Export of Tea to Great Britain—from 1st July to date, we estimate *a* 22,000,000 lbs. in corresponding period 1852-53, 25,000,000 lbs.

Decrease 1854, 3,000,000 lbs.

Total Export of Tea to the United States	From 1st *July to date* 1853-54.	*Same period* 1852-53.
Greens,	10,500,000	18,400,000 lbs.
Black,	2,000,000	2,400,000 "
Total lbs.	12,500,000	20,800,000 lbs.

Decrease, 8,300,000 lbs.

Silk.—Total Export amounts to 42,500 Bales.

Tsallees, No. 1,	.....	$310 *a* 315
No. 2,	.....	$225 *a* 295
Thirds and seconds,	.....	$235 *a* 285
Taysanas, inferior to good thirds,		$170 *a* 260
Yuwfas,	.....	$225 *a* 245
Throwns,	.....	$270 *a* 275
Low Yungs,	.....	$155 *a* 155
Shahings,	.....	$158 *a* 265

Opium.—*Malwa,* since the date of our last 4th February until the close of the month prices have fluctuated slightly from $390 *a* 400. Owing to an increased demand about the 27th, rates improved to $415 *a* 420 which may be now quoted.

Patna.—Has been steady with slight alteration during the month. Quotations—$336 *a* 340.

Estimated stock—1,300 chests Malwa and 700 chests Patna.

Exchange.—Bills on London, 6 m/s. Clean Credits 5*s.* 6*d.*—E. I. Co.'s accepted paper on Bengal, Rs. 260 per $100.—Drafts on Canton, 13 to 10 ⅝% premium on Shanghai Dollars.

Freights.—Nominal, no ship on the berth loading for England.

Specie.—$122, per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, $180 per *Dt. Tss. 3c.*

Chopped Dollars.—None.

Mexican Dollars.—20 per cent discount. Nominal.

(Since last departure of the Mail.)

ARRIVALS FROM

Liverpool—March 1, Dumfries—

California—February 8, Wild Duck, (Am.)—15, Mandarin, (Am.)—20, Cesarewitch, (Rus.)—

Sydney—February 13, Aurora—

Melbourne—February 15, Helena, (Am.)—

Hongkong—February 3, Nymph—7, Lady Mary Wood, (B.-str.)—15, Iona—20, Brenda, (Am.)—21, John Wood—21, Arbitides, (Brem.)—25, Encounter, (H. M. Sc.-Str.)—25, Earnest—27, Daniel Ross, (Ham.)—27, Danneborg, (Dan.)—

Japan—February 16, Vostock, (H. I. M. R. Sc.-Str.)—

Loochoo—February 15, Supply, (U. S. Store-Ship)—

Ningpo—February 16, Spec—

PASSENGERS—*per Lady Mary Wood*—Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilson, child and ayah—Messrs. John Bowman, R. R. Tyers, L. Gurtiner and servant, G. A. Krall, A. de Escarnaçao, J. M. Carlos, a Chinaman, Sheik Ahmed and native servant.

PASSENGERS—*per Manhattan*, Robert C. Murphy, Esq., U. S. Consul for Shanghae, and Lady—Thomas Hart Hyatt, Esq., U. S. Consul for Amoy—and Messrs. T. H. Hyatt, jr., James Otis, Geo. F. Noyes, and John Thorne.

Per *Supply*, Mrs. Bettelheim, and family.

Per H. M. Sc-Str. *Encounter*, E. H. Sir Geo. Bonham, Bart., and Messrs. King, Medhurst, Lay and Hillier.

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DEPARTURES FOR

Liverpool—March 2, Lockett—
New York—March 1, Helena, (Am.)—
Australia—February 8, Arabia—
Hongkong—February 9, Nymph—15, Lady Mary Wood, (H.-st.)—17, Innes—28, Eamont—
Foochow—February 17, Science, (Am.)—
Japan—February 11, Vostock, (H. I. M. R. Sc.-Srt.)—
Loochoo—March 1, Supply, (U. S. Store-Ship)—

PASSENGERS—(for Hongkong, 4th Feby.) per H. I. M.'s War-Str. *Colbert*—M. de Bourboulon, Minister Plenipo: de France, MMe. de Bourboulon, Le Cte. de Courcy, M. Fritz Bovet, and Mr. J. M. Marques.

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*—1st Class—Messrs. Wm. Kay and servant, A. Burnes and servant, T. C. Beale and servant, C. Duben, and Comprador and servant. On Deck—3 Chinese.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Geelong, and Mary Shepherd.
Liverpool.—Emily.
Hongkong.—Frederik VII, Audax, Early Bird, Nymph, and Iona.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A PERSON 76 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Works, of Bonkeiglo, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Gaspin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before heard so much of your Pills and Ointment, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Parfar, an Agricultural, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment, I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN PARFAR.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Chilblains,	Fistulas,	Sore-throats,
Bad Breasts,	Chapped hands,	Gout,	Skin-diseases,
Burns,	Glandular		
Bunions,	Corns (Soft),	Swellings,	Scurvy,
Bite of Mosquitoes,	Cancers,	Lumbago,	Sore-heads,
Contracted	Piles;		Tumours,
Sand-Flies,	and Stiff	Rheumatism,	Ulcers,
Coco-bay,	Joints,	Scalds,	Wounds

Chiego-foot, Elephantiasis, Sore Nipples, Yaws.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 2s. and 4s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb. 23	Eamont	B. schr	120	Stockdale	Hongkong	Feb. 10	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.
„ 27	Daniel Ross	Ha. bk.	480	Ketels	Hongkong	Jan. 23	Sundries	Reiss and Co.
„ 27	Dannebrog	Da. bk.	118	Simesen	Hongkong	Jan. 23	Sundries	Captain.
Mar. 1	Dumfries	B. ship	463	Morris	Liverpool	Sep. 20	General	Shaw, Bland and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb. 28	Eamont	B. schr	120	Stockdale	Hongkong	Ballast	Dent, Beale and Co.
Mar. 1	Helena	A. ship	596	Cave	New York	Tea, &c.	Russell and Co.
„ 1	Supply	USS.-S	650	Sinclair	Loochoo		
„ 1	Spec	B. schr	105	Maynard	Ningpo	Sundries	Wm. Davidson.
„ 2	Lockett	B. ship	576	Valentine	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves and Co.
„ 2	Wild Duck	A. ship		Hamilton	New York	Tea, &c.	Smith, King and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Aristides	Feb. 21	Bre. sh.	233	Feldhusen	Reiss and Co.		
Aurora	Feb. 15	B. ship	350	Cowie	Dent, Beale and Co.	Sydney	Early
Brenda	Feb. 20	A. brig	299	Stone	Bull, Nye and Co.	Hongkong	—th inst.
Cesarewitch *W*	Feb. 20	R. ship		Jordan	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Confucius	Nov. 20	A. str.	430	Dearborn	Russell and Co.		
Daniel Ross	Feb. 27	Ha. bk.	480	Ketels	Reiss and Co.		
Dannebrog	Feb. 27	Da. bk.	118	Simesen	Captain.		
Dumfries	Mar. 1	B. ship	463	Morris	Shaw, Bland and Co.		
John Wood	Feb. 21	B. ship	370	Crockett	Gilman, Bowman and Co.		
Mandarin	Feb. 15	A. ship	776	Perit	Augustine Heard and Co.	New York	Early

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung.*

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	311	D'Busache	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cawasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Maeden	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	143	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
Sir Edward Ryan	B. bark	320	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Salamander	H. M. Str.	6	816	135	Com. J. S. Ellman.	1845	220
Rattler	H.MSc.-St	11	888	130	Com. A. Mellersh.	1849	200
Encounter	H.MSc.-St	14	980	175	Capt. W. D. O'Callaghan.	1846	200
—*American.*—						Comm'ned.	—
Plymouth	U.S.Sloop	20	1000	200	Com. J. Kelly.	1851	..

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Coired. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, *lbs.*
Geelong	London	392	Oct. 13		(Coals & Stores)			
Mary Shepherd	London	625	Oct. 18		(Coals)			
Emily	Liverpool	253	Nov. 17	1,793,720	209,000	240		

EXPORT of TEA and RAW SILK from SHANGHAE,—*Season 1852-53.*

DESTINATION.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	RAW SILK Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct)	5,550,100	33,108,000	38,664,100*	21,803
UNITED STATES	19,965,600	2,934,700	22,900,300†	420
AUSTRALIA	....	....	4,000,000‡	..
COASTWISE	....	....	2,414,000§	2,730
HALIFAX	....	....	426,200	..
CONTINENT	....	....	366,400	..
Total from Shanghae	....	....	69,431,000	27,952

* By Invoice weights—including *Noosui* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage. § Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched old Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAE to GREAT BRITAIN *Direct,* *From 1st July, 1853, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total.	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales	N'Piece Goods
1853—	In July, ... 3 Vessels			.....	.....	853,920	2,094	.....	54	.....
	In August, ... 6 „			.....	.....	1,957,500	10,534	.....	169	40
	In September, ... 11 „			.....	.....	4,706,315	8,540	.....	90	.....
	In October, ... 5 „			.....	.....	4,916,690	906	.....	101	.....
	In November, ... 4 „			.....	.....	2,079,684	2,328	.....	..	.....
Total lbs. from 5th July to 21st Nov., 1853.				.....	.....	13,574,107	21,702	.....	414	40
Dec. 1	M. of Londonderry	808	London	.....	.....	734,800	1,390	.....	..	.....
„ 1	Argonaut	575	London	.....	Estd.	440,000	1,242	.....	..	.....
„ 6	Clyde	783	London	.....	.....	800,000	219	.....	..	.....
„ 12	Jennet	247	London	.....	Estd.	60,000	2,412	.....	..	.....
„ 20	Snow Squall	750	London	.....	Estd.	485,000	800	.....	..	.....
„ 22	Pudsey Dawson	761	London	.....	.....	666,000	2,449	.....	..	.....
Jan. 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	London	.....	.....	530,000	1,747	.....	..	.....
„ 16	Royal Saxon	519	London	.....	.....	523,728	1,127	.....	..	.....
„ 17	Star of the East	1219	Liverpool	.....	.....	1,115,804	845	.....	..	.....
„ 27	Confucius	511	Liverpool	.....	.....	502,476	287	.....	..	.....
„ 27	Nemesis	313	Cork	.....	.....	408,000	..	.....	..	.....
Mar. 2	Lockett	576	Liverpool	.....	.....	480,000	484	.....	..	.....

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAE COASTWISE, *From 1st July, 1853, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods.
July 11	Lady Mary Wood, ..	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	331	.....
Aug. 7	Lady Mary Wood, ..	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	653	.....
„ 29	Lady Mary Wood, ..	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	851	cases 27
Sep. 22	Lady Mary Wood, ..	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	264	cases 5
Nov. 2	Lady Mary Wood, ..	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	814	.....
„ 30	Lady Mary Wood, ..	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	828	.....
Dec. 12	Iona, ...	144	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	514	.....
„ 30	Lady Mary Wood, ..	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	1,009	.....
Jan. 16	Iona, ...	144	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	565	.....
„ 20	Lady Mary Wood, ..	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	945	.....
„ 21	Audax, ...	151	Hongkong	.....	.....	61,773	85	.....
„ 24	Eamont, ...	120	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	178	.....
Feby. 3	Enterprise, ...	80	Lookong	.....	.....	.....	293	.....
„ 9	Nymph, ...	106	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	134	.....
„ 15	Lady Mary Wood, ..	296	Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	885	.....

EXPORT of TEA and SILK from SHANGHAE to AUSTRALIA, *From 1st July, 1853, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Piece Goods
Sept. 1	Aurora, ...	375	Sydney	.....	.....	120,000	.....	.....
Oct. 31	Emu, ...	308	Do.	.....	.....	180,872	.....	.....
Nov. 14	Mandarin, ...	344	Do.	.....	.....	373,700	.....	.....
Dec. 3	Panama, ...	226	Do.	.....	.....	257,732	.....	.....
„ 5	Great Britain, ...	492	Australia	.....	.....	442,500	.....	.....
Jan. 4	Benjamin Heape, ...	261	Do.	.....	.....	213,300	.....	.....
Feby. 8	Arabia, ...	362	Do.	.....	.....	268,300	.....	.....

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	*Congou and Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Oolong*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Total Black.*	Total Pounds.	*Raw Silk.* Piculs	*Silk Piece Goods* Pcs.
July 18	Carrington, ...	597	New York	1,832	.....	1,813	.....	151	.....	4,096	220,547	.....	.....	.....	6,732	227,279	231,375	8	10,325
Sep. 14	Ariel, ...	597	New York	370,400	22,500	15,100	65,300	77,000	46,500	603,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	605,100	105	.....
„ 14	Candace, ...	390	New York	112,553	5,640	14,291	23,895	35,772	15,798	208,349	33,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,279	238,628	214	2,400
„ 22	Golden Gate, ...	1340	New York	353,000	63,000	50,600	80,000	52,000	30,000	628,000	368,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	368,500	996,500	161	.....
Oct. 13	Surprise, ...	1261	New York	432,700	34,100	67,100	80,300	88,600	57,000	760,000	114,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	114,000	875,000	81	.....
„ 18	Gentoo, ...	747	New York	258,726	36,100	91,600	68,100	95,200	35,000	583,100	86,700	.....	6,000	2,200	.....	95,500	678,600	.....	.....
„ 29	Living Age, ...	727	New York	288,400	27,600	45,000	68,300	47,800	21,000	488,100	1,400	.....	10,000	.....	.....	11,400	499,500	.....	.....
„ 31	Hussar, ...	721	New York	307,400	71,300	68,000	52,700	70,800	66,800	637,000	77,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	117,000	754,000	.....	4,300
„ 31	Fleetwood, ...	663	Boston ..	346,200	31,500	105,000	82,300	47,000	26,000	637,000	155,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	155,000	793,600	.....	.....
Nov. 3	Huntingdon, ...	365	New York	398,000	2,100	14,900	34,300	49,700	43,500	542,512	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	542,512	16	355
„ 19	Star of the Union,	1030	New York	480,000	26,500	96,600	108,000	58,200	54,300	832,600	73,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,100	906,000	.....	2,650
„ 19	Wings of the Morning	915	New York	445,600	45,340	97,700	61,500	105,400	52,000	813,500	20,600	.....	.....	18,700	.....	39,300	852,800	16	5,600
Dec. 1	Bay State, ...	680	New York	247,000	24,200	15,100	50,800	73,200	20,600	430,900	37,700	.....	.....	21,700	.....	59,400	490,300	2	.....
„ 13	Ala, ...	460	New York	290,895	.....	39,564	22,336	51,062	32,707	436,564	50,477	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,477	487,341	39	.....
„ 29	Channing, ...	535	New York	295,000	66,000	64,900	74,200	63,900	38,400	606,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	606,300	42½	3,634
„ 30	Hersilia, ...	310	New York	78,000	13,100	46,100	19,200	58,100	21,300	236,000	26,200	.....	.....	27,500	.....	53,700	289,300	.....	.....
Jan. 18	Beverly, ...	676	New York	355,300	36,300	62,400	124,900	56,900	45,900	681,700	47,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,500	729,200	192	4,700
„ 23	Oneida, ...	400	New York	208,213	22,870	62,992	17,653	66,503	30,400	408,645	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	408,645	44	1,080
Mar. 1	Helena, ...	596	New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 2	Wild Duck, ...	.....	New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Murey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45,	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,036,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763,824	3,800,627	6,431
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	227,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	13,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	13,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,634	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,411,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,465	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	.....	11,849,637	660,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	578,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,674	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,460	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	357,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	12,537
Year 1850-51,	24,551,030	664,002	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,743
Year 1851-52,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,675,000	20,531
Year 1852-53,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,431,000	28,876

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Murey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,902	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	.....	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	.....	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	.....	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,653	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,522
Year 1851-52,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,225,000	20,533
Year 1852-53,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,664,100	24,503

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Murey and Pekoe.*	*Sorts and Oolong*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636	.....	.....	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	.....
Year 1848-49,	614,548	.....	1,769	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,646,829	.....	.....	1,646,829	181,748	2,398,611	190,753	354,026	466,330	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,376	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000	.....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
Year 1852-53,	2,527,500	5,000	401,500	2,934,700	2,157,900	11,440,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,834,000	1,292,800	19,965,600	22,900,300	534

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
1848-49,	33,877,576	.....	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,486	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,662	907,787	40,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,728
1849-50, in 99 vessels ..	39,552,200	.....	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	.....	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	.....	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 „ ..	46,193,300	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,548
1851-52, in 114 „ ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Estimated	65,080,400	23,810
1852-53, in 113 „ ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do. ..	70,809,300	31,391
1852-53, ...	Increase, Decrease,															.....	5,728,900	8,351

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